(e) conducting a fourth clotting assay by obtaining a second aliquot of said normal patient plasma, providing activated protein C, providing said non-oxidized phospholipid reagent, initiating clotting and measuring the time of clotting to obtain a fourth clotting time; and

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(f) concluding that if the first clotting time is not as prolonged as the second clotting time, taking into account how much said third clotting time is prolonged over said fourth clotting time, then said patient sample likely contains said blocking antibodies .

35. (New) The assay of Claim 13, further comprising the steps of:

(d) conducting a clotting assay by obtaining a first aliquot of a normal patient plasma, providing activated protein C, providing said oxidized phospholipid reagent, initiating clotting and measuring the time of clotting to obtain a third clotting time;

(e) conducting a clotting assay by obtaining a second aliquot of said normal patient plasma, providing activated protein C, providing said non-oxidized phospholipids reagent, initiating clotting and measuring the time of clotting to obtain a fourth clotting time; and

(f) concluding that if the first clotting time is not as prolonged as the second clotting time, taking into account how much said third clotting time is prolonged over said fourth clotting time, then said patient has a higher propensity for thrombotic disease than a subject with normal plasma.

36. (New) The assay of Claim 7or 8, wherein said phospholipid reagent comprises an effective amount of phosphatidylethanolamine to provide a differential, detectable effect between normal (control) plasma and plasma from patients having a propensity for thrombotic episodes and an effective amount of phosphatidylserine to complement said phosphatidylethanolamine in said clotting assay.

37. (New) The assay of Claim 7 or 8, wherein said phospholipid reagent comprises from about 10 to about 50 % phosphatidylethanolamine and from about 5 to about 50% phosphatidylserine.